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# COUNTY PROFILES

## Socio-Economic Characteristics



### Herkimer County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS  
HERKIMER COUNTY  
FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor  
Division of Research and Statistics  
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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## INTRODUCTION

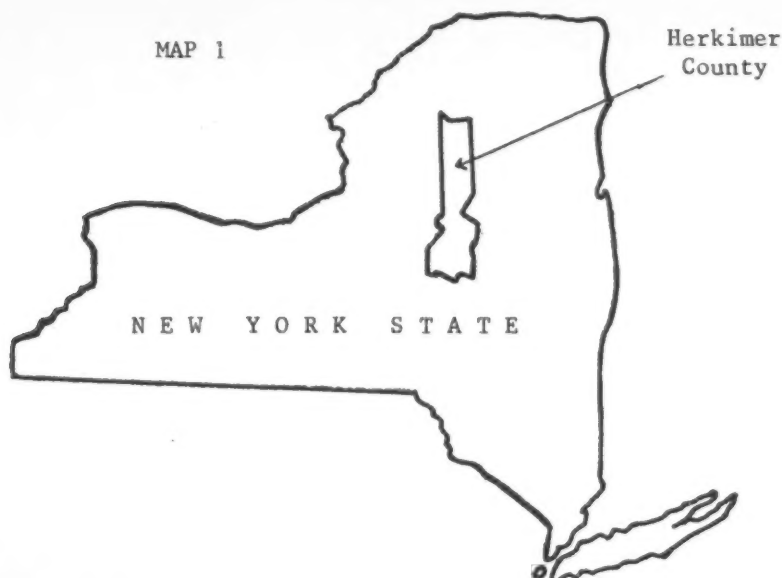
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele  
Principal Economist

## I. Geographic Highlights

Herkimer County is located in eastern New York State and extends from the Mohawk Valley to the heart of the Adirondack Mountains.



The County is primarily rural. More than two-thirds of its terrain is woodlands while approximately one-sixth is devoted to active agriculture. Residential and business property account for less than 2 percent of Herkimer County's land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use by category for Herkimer County and New York State for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968  
FOR HERKIMER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

| Category of use                      | Herkimer<br>County | New York<br>State |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Total surface area<br>(square miles) | 1,451.7            | 49,374.4          |
| Active agriculture                   | 16.5               | 21.9              |
| Woodlands, forest                    | 59.6               | 37.1              |
| Woodlands, brushlands                | 10.9               | 17.6              |
| Wet land                             | 5.5                | 4.2               |
| Water                                | 3.2                | 4.6               |
| Residential high density             | -                  | 0.7               |
| Residential medium density           | 0.2                | 1.3               |
| Residential low and other            | 0.7                | 1.4               |
| Commercial                           | 0.2                | 0.4               |
| Industrial                           | -                  | 0.3               |
| Extractive                           | 0.1                | 0.4               |
| Public, semi-public                  | 0.2                | 1.1               |
| Outdoor recreation                   | 0.2                | 1.2               |
| Transportation                       | 0.2                | 0.5               |
| Inactive or under construction       | 2.4                | 6.7               |

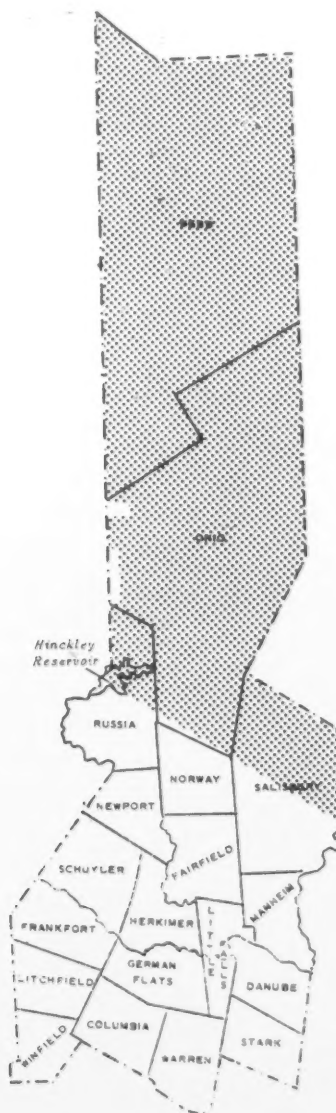
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce

Approximately 58 percent of the County is included in the State operated Adirondack Park (Map 2). The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes of the Park attract large numbers of tourists to Herkimer County annually. The Village of Old Forge and the Fulton Chain Lakes are the area's primary focal points.

Regulations governing the use of state forest lands limit development of the northern regions of Herkimer County. The County's population centers, the villages of Herkimer and Ilion and the City of Little Falls, are located in the southern part of the County along the Mohawk River. The New York State thruway parallels the Mohawk River and provides an important transportation link between these population centers and other regions to the east and west.

MAP 2  
Adirondack Park Area Located  
Within Herkimer County

Shaded area represents  
the Adirondack Park

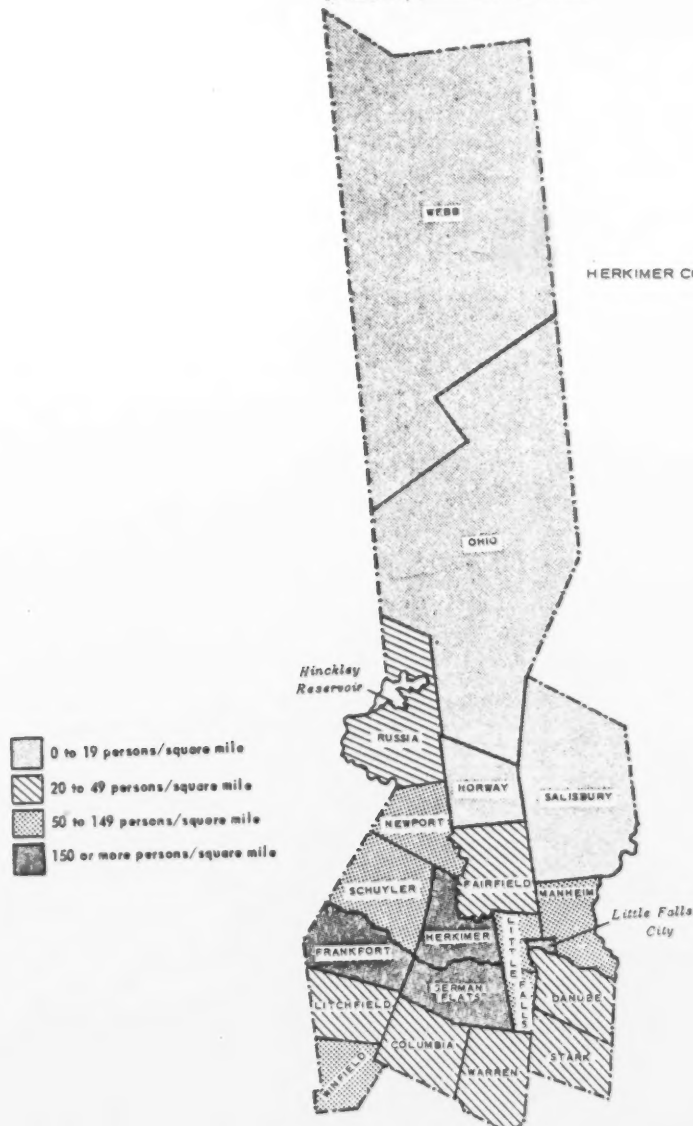


## II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Herkimer County was 66,714. Population densities in the southern portion of the County were much higher than those in the northern portion. Northern towns such as Webb, Ohio, Norway and Salisbury all averaged less than 20 residents per square mile. At 46 persons per square mile, the population density of Herkimer County was far below the State average of 356 individuals per square mile. Herkimer County ranked 56th in population density among the 62 counties in New York State. Map 3 illustrates the population densities for each town in Herkimer County.

MAP 3

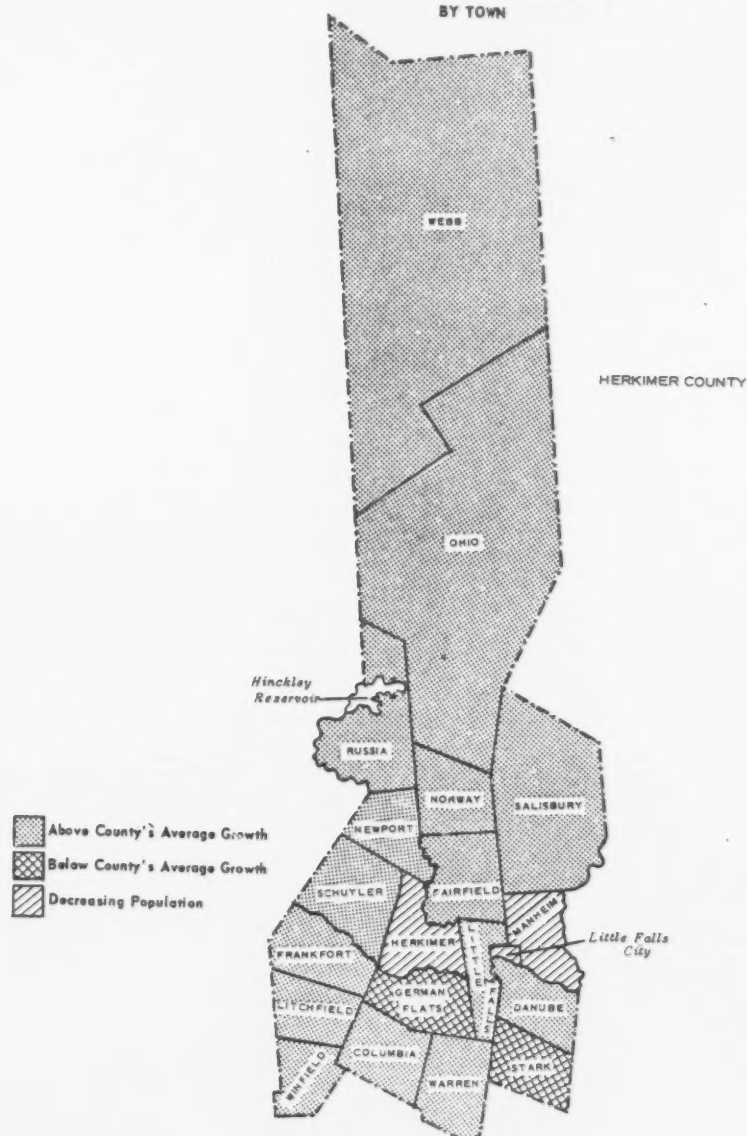
HERKIMER COUNTY  
POPULATION DENSITIES 1980, BY TOWN  
(Densities in persons per square mile)



A large population decline in the highly populated Little Falls City combined with relatively small declines in the towns of Herkimer and Manheim were the primary reasons the number of residents in Herkimer County advanced by only 8 percent from 1950 to 1980. Fifteen of the County's nineteen towns grew at a faster pace than the County. Many of these towns were sparsely populated, however, and the gains they recorded were relatively small. Map 4 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Herkimer County for the 1950-1980 period.

MAP 4

HERKIMER COUNTY  
POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS FROM 1950 to 1980  
BY TOWN



The population of Herkimer County has grown slowly from 1900 to 1980, expanding by just 30.7 percent over the 80-year period. In contrast, the population of New York State increased by 141.5 percent during the same period. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Herkimer County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND HERKIMER COUNTY  
1900-1980 BY DECADE

| Census year | New York State | Herkimer County |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1900        | 7,268,894      | 51,049          |
| 1910        | 9,113,614      | 56,356          |
| 1920        | 10,385,227     | 64,962          |
| 1930        | 12,588,066     | 64,006          |
| 1940        | 13,479,142     | 59,527          |
| 1950        | 14,830,192     | 61,407          |
| 1960        | 16,782,394     | 66,370          |
| 1970        | 18,241,391     | 67,407          |
| 1980        | 17,557,288     | 66,714          |

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE  
FOR NEW YORK STATE AND HERKIMER COUNTY  
FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

| Census year | New York State | Herkimer County |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1900-1910   | 25.4           | 10.4            |
| 1910-1920   | 14.0           | 15.3            |
| 1920-1930   | 21.2           | -1.5            |
| 1930-1940   | 7.1            | -7.0            |
| 1940-1950   | 10.0           | 3.2             |
| 1950-1960   | 13.2           | 8.1             |
| 1960-1970   | 8.7            | 1.6             |
| 1970-1980   | -3.8           | -1.0            |

The population of the two largest towns in the County, Herkimer and German Flatts, have been declining since 1960. In contrast, the number of residents in most of the smaller towns in Herkimer have risen each decade from 1950 to 1980. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Herkimer County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980  
FOR HERKIMER COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

| Location                   | 1950   | 1960   | 1970   | 1980   |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Columbia Town              | 1,132  | 1,327  | 1,387  | 1,537  |
| Danube Town                | 847    | 911    | 1,015  | 1,081  |
| Fairfield Town             | 1,204  | 1,282  | 1,446  | 1,455  |
| Middleville Village (part) | 431    | 412    | 562    | 454    |
| Frankfort Town             | 6,598  | 7,550  | 7,805  | 7,686  |
| Frankfort Village          | 3,844  | 3,872  | 3,305  | 2,995  |
| German Flatts Town         | 14,106 | 15,742 | 15,430 | 14,981 |
| Illion Village             | 9,363  | 10,199 | 9,808  | 9,190  |
| Mohawk Village             | 3,196  | 3,533  | 3,301  | 2,956  |
| Herkimer Town              | 11,235 | 11,568 | 11,451 | 11,027 |
| Herkimer Village           | 9,400  | 9,396  | 8,960  | 8,383  |
| Litchfield Town            | 776    | 963    | 961    | 1,187  |
| Little Falls City          | 9,541  | 8,935  | 7,629  | 6,156  |
| Little Falls Town          | 874    | 1,188  | 1,411  | 1,434  |
| Manheim Town               | 3,897  | 3,872  | 3,752  | 3,634  |
| Dolgeville Village (part)  | 3,038  | 2,873  | 2,697  | 2,440  |
| Newport Town               | 1,626  | 1,907  | 1,992  | 2,206  |
| Middleville Village (part) | 216    | 236    | 163    | 193    |
| Newport Village            | 752    | 827    | 908    | 746    |
| Poland Village (part)      | 112    | 160    | 154    | 149    |
| Norway Town                | 447    | 427    | 605    | 662    |
| Ohio Town                  | 547    | 480    | 468    | 788    |
| Russia Town                | 1,420  | 1,761  | 2,160  | 2,405  |
| Cold Brook Village         | 342    | 372    | 413    | 402    |
| Poland Village (part)      | 399    | 404    | 475    | 404    |
| Salisbury Town             | 1,469  | 1,551  | 1,741  | 1,946  |
| Schuyler Town              | 1,169  | 1,893  | 2,808  | 2,886  |
| Stark Town                 | 793    | 783    | 739    | 824    |
| Warren Town                | 956    | 918    | 978    | 1,065  |
| Webb Town                  | 1,308  | 1,562  | 1,616  | 1,701  |
| Winfield Town              | 1,462  | 1,750  | 2,013  | 2,053  |
| West Winfield Village      | 832    | 960    | 1,018  | 979    |

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE  
FOR YEARS 1950-1980  
FOR HERKIMER COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

| Location                   | 1950-1960 | 1960-1970 | 1970-1980 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Columbia                   | 17.2      | 4.5       | 10.8      |
| Danube Town                | 7.6       | 11.4      | 6.5       |
| Fairfield Town             | 6.5       | 12.8      | 0.6       |
| Middleville Village (part) | -4.4      | 36.4      | -19.2     |
| Frankfort Town             | 14.4      | 3.4       | -1.5      |
| Frankfort Village          | 0.7       | -14.6     | -9.4      |
| German Flatts Town         | 11.6      | -2.0      | -2.9      |
| Illion Village             | 8.9       | -3.8      | -6.3      |
| Mohawk Village             | 10.5      | -6.6      | -10.5     |
| Herkimer Town              | 3.0       | -1.0      | -3.7      |
| Herkimer Village           | a/        | -4.6      | -6.4      |
| Litchfield Town            | 24.1      | -0.2      | 23.5      |
| Little Falls City          | -6.4      | -14.6     | -19.3     |
| Little Falls Town          | 35.9      | 18.8      | 1.6       |
| Manheim Town               | -0.6      | -3.1      | -3.1      |
| Dolgeville Village (part)  | -5.4      | -6.1      | -9.5      |
| Newport Town               | 17.3      | 4.5       | 10.7      |
| Middleville Village (part) | 9.3       | -30.9     | 18.4      |
| Newport Village            | 10.0      | 9.8       | -17.8     |
| Poland Village (part)      | 42.9      | -3.8      | -3.2      |
| Norway Town                | -4.5      | 41.7      | 9.4       |
| Ohio Town                  | -12.2     | -2.5      | 68.4      |
| Russia Town                | 24.0      | 22.7      | 11.3      |
| Cold Brook Village         | 8.8       | 11.0      | -2.7      |
| Poland Village (part)      | 1.3       | 17.6      | -14.9     |
| Salisbury Town             | 5.6       | 12.3      | 11.8      |
| Schuyler Town              | 61.9      | 48.3      | 2.8       |
| Stark Town                 | -1.3      | -5.6      | 11.5      |
| Warren Town                | -4.0      | 6.5       | 8.9       |
| Webb Town                  | 19.4      | 3.5       | 5.3       |
| Winfield Town              | 19.7      | 15.0      | 2.0       |
| West Winfield Village      | 15.4      | 6.0       | -3.8      |

a/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

In 1980, 99.4 percent of Herkimer County's population was white. Blacks comprised only 0.2 percent of the 1980 population while all other minority races made up 0.4 percent. Approximately 0.4 percent of the Herkimer County residents were also counted as Hispanic. The largest concentrations of minority groups occurred in German Flatts Town and Herkimer Town. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Herkimer County and its subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR HERKIMER COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

| Location                   | White  | Black | American<br>Indian,<br>Eskimo,<br>Aleut. | Asian<br>and<br>Pacific<br>Islander | Other |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Herkimer County            | 66,327 | 118   | 83                                       | 101                                 | 85    |
| Columbia Town              | 1,512  | 6     | 11                                       | 6                                   | 2     |
| Danube Town                | 1,079  | -     | -                                        | -                                   | 2     |
| Fairfield Town             | 1,450  | 1     | 1                                        | 3                                   | -     |
| Middleville Village (part) | 450    | 1     | -                                        | 3                                   | -     |
| Frankfort Town             | 7,651  | 15    | 7                                        | 3                                   | 10    |
| Frankfort Village          | 2,987  | 2     | 3                                        | 2                                   | 1     |
| German Flatts Town         | 14,881 | 21    | 31                                       | 25                                  | 23    |
| Ilion Village              | 9,123  | 11    | 16                                       | 24                                  | 16    |
| Mohawk Village             | 2,950  | 6     | -                                        | -                                   | -     |
| Herkimer Town              | 10,931 | 38    | 10                                       | 29                                  | 19    |
| Herkimer Village           | 8,298  | 37    | 7                                        | 24                                  | 17    |
| Litchfield Town            | 1,183  | 2     | -                                        | 2                                   | -     |
| Little Falls City          | 6,136  | 2     | 3                                        | 9                                   | 6     |
| Little Falls Town          | 1,429  | -     | 5                                        | -                                   | -     |
| Manheim Town               | 3,620  | 5     | 2                                        | 6                                   | 1     |
| Dolgeville Village (part)  | 2,426  | 5     | 2                                        | 6                                   | 1     |
| Newport Town               | 2,203  | -     | 1                                        | 2                                   | -     |
| Middleville Village (part) | 193    | -     | -                                        | -                                   | -     |
| Newport Village            | 744    | -     | 1                                        | 1                                   | -     |
| Poland Village (part)      | 149    | -     | -                                        | -                                   | -     |
| Norway Town                | 658    | -     | -                                        | 2                                   | 2     |
| Ohio Town                  | 781    | 2     | 1                                        | -                                   | 4     |
| Russia Town                | 2,402  | 1     | -                                        | 2                                   | -     |
| Cold Brook Village         | 402    | -     | -                                        | -                                   | -     |
| Poland Village (part)      | 404    | -     | -                                        | -                                   | -     |
| Salisbury Town             | 1,940  | 4     | 1                                        | -                                   | 1     |
| Schuyler Town              | 2,867  | 2     | 2                                        | 10                                  | 5     |
| Stark Town                 | 823    | 1     | -                                        | -                                   | -     |
| Warren Town                | 1,045  | 17    | -                                        | -                                   | 3     |
| Webb Town                  | 1,689  | 1     | 7                                        | 1                                   | 3     |
| Winfield Town              | 2,047  | -     | 1                                        | 1                                   | 4     |
| West Winfield Village      | 974    | -     | 1                                        | 1                                   | 3     |

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Herkimer County 259 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

### III. The Labor Market in Herkimer County

#### Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, industrial and occupational compositions, area migration and commutation patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

#### The Broader Labor Market for Herkimer County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Utica two-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Oneida and Herkimer counties. Utica, the population and industrial center, is in Oneida County and borders Herkimer County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Herkimer County with the broader job market can be shown by data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 7 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Herkimer County in 1970.

Table 7. WORK COMMUTATION FOR HERKIMER COUNTY  
1970

| Commuting between<br>Herkimer County and: | Incommuting |         | Outcommuting |         |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                           | Number      | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Total of all outside counties             | 3,043       | 100.0   | 7,534        | 100.0   |
| Oneida County                             | 1,298       | 42.6    | 6,475        | 85.9    |
| Elsewhere                                 | 1,745       | 57.3    | 1,059        | 14.0    |

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 6, 1973, New York State Department of Labor."

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

In 1970, Herkimer County had more workers commuting out of (7,534) than into (3,043) its borders. By far, most (85.9 percent) outcommuters worked in Oneida County. Persons residing in Oneida County accounted for the largest single portion (42.6 percent) of incommuters to Herkimer County. This commuting tie is the reason the Utica LMA includes both Oneida and Herkimer counties, as many persons reside in one of the counties and work in the other.

#### The Labor Force in Herkimer County

The resident labor force of Herkimer County grew over the last decade, reflecting an increase in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation of women in the job market. Table 8 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the 1974 to 1980 period.

Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS  
HERKIMER COUNTY  
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

| Labor force status             | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Civilian labor force,<br>total | 26.5 | 27.7 | 28.4 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 28.1 | 28.0 |
| Employment                     | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 25.2 | 26.0 | 25.4 |
| Unemployment                   | 1.9  | 3.1  | 3.9  | 3.2  | 2.1  | 2.0  | 2.6  |
| Unemployment rate              | 7.4  | 11.0 | 13.8 | 11.6 | 7.5  | 7.2  | 9.4  |

The labor force in Herkimer County grew 5.7 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 1.0 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The growth rate of the County labor force was inconsistent during the period, with the labor force actually declining in 1977, 1978 and 1980. Employment expansion was more sluggish than labor force growth. From 1974 to 1980, employment grew 3.7 percent, an average of 0.6 percent per year. Here too growth was not steady as employment contracted in 1976 and 1980. In 1977, employment levels did not change.

The slight growth in Herkimer County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to two factors: an increase in the civilian working age population (9.8 percent from 1970 to 1980) and a jump in the labor force participation of women (from 42.5 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980). The labor force participation rate for women also increased statewide and nationwide during the period.

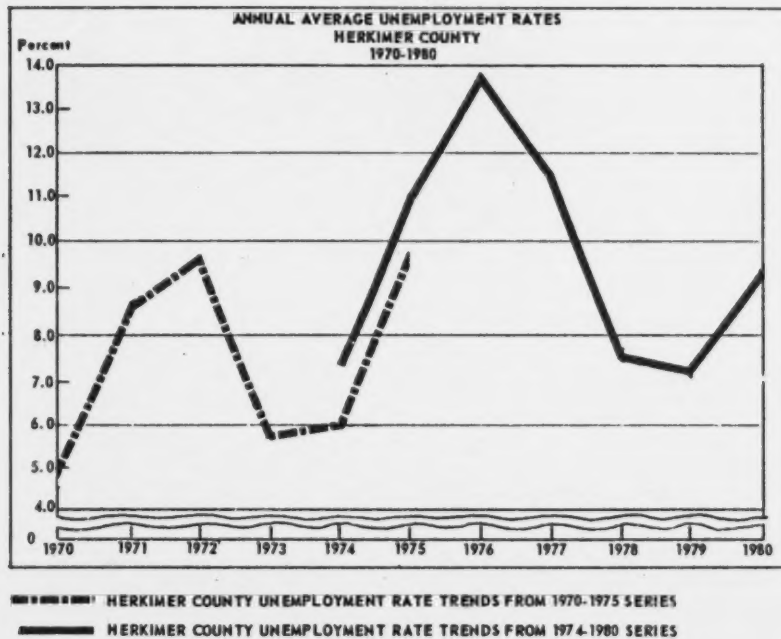
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 65.1 percent in 1980 (a decrease of 10.5 percent from 1970). Nationwide and statewide labor force participation rates for men decreased as well, but not to the same extent (see Table 9). The overall labor force participation rate turned downward to 54.0 percent (4.2 percent less than in 1970).

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX  
HERKIMER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE  
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

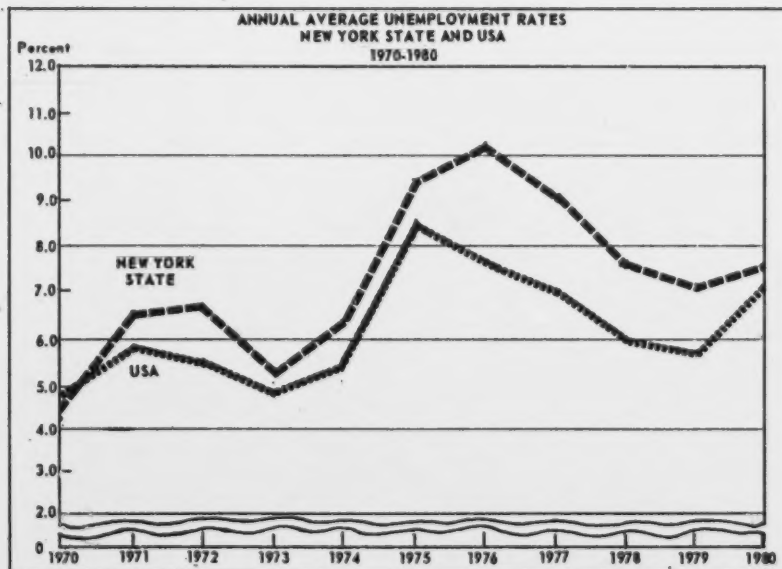
| Sex                    | 1970 | 1980<br>estimate | Change from<br>1970 to 1980 |
|------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Herkimer County</u> |      |                  |                             |
| Overall                | 58.2 | 54.0             | -4.2                        |
| Male                   | 75.6 | 65.1             | -10.5                       |
| Female                 | 42.5 | 43.8             | +1.3                        |
| <u>New York State</u>  |      |                  |                             |
| Overall                | 57.9 | 60.0             | +2.1                        |
| Male                   | 77.1 | 74.5             | -2.6                        |
| Female                 | 41.3 | 47.7             | +6.4                        |
| <u>United States</u>   |      |                  |                             |
| Overall                | 59.0 | 63.0             | +4.0                        |
| Male                   | 75.9 | 75.5             | -0.4                        |
| Female                 | 43.3 | 51.5             | +8.2                        |

Herkimer County's unemployment rate fluctuated more sharply than national and statewide jobless rates over the 1970 to 1980 period. Still, the County's rate followed the swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County's rate began the period at a low point of 5.1 percent, above both the State and national rates, and jumped sharply in 1971. The unemployment rate in the County fell sharply in 1973, dropping to 5.8 percent for the year. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County's rate peaked at 13.8 percent in 1976 and then declined for the next three years. In 1976, the State rate also topped at 10.3 percent. In the preceeding year the nation's unemployment rate had reached a high mark of 8.5 percent. At the end of the period, the County's rate (9.4 percent) was well above statewide and national rates (7.6 percent and 7.1 percent) and climbing.

GRAPH 1a.



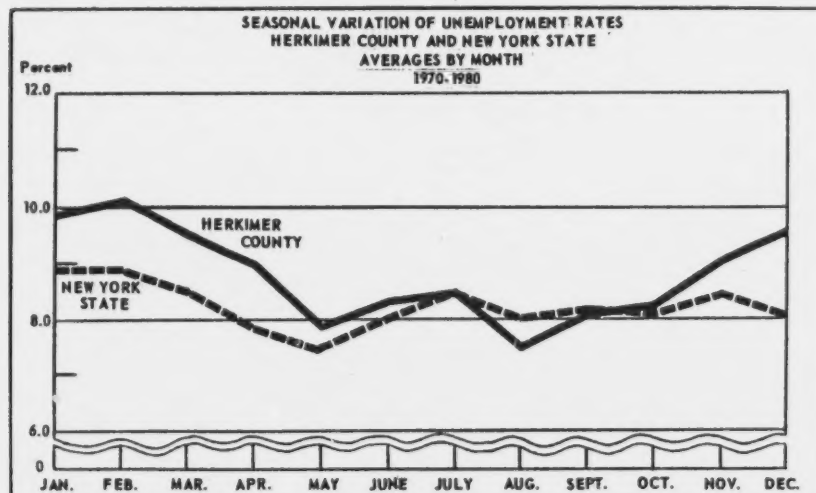
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for Herkimer County than for New York State with County rates lower than State rates in August and September and higher in nearly every other month. In July, the County and State rates were identical. Both the County and State averaged their highest unemployment rates in the dead of winter. The County

rate began to rise in September before topping out in February (see Graph 2). Over the 1970 to 1980 period, the County unemployment rate averaged 10.1 percent in February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State.

GRAPH 2



County jobless rates averaged for the month of August (7.5 percent) were lower than for any other month. At this time of year, summer jobs are near their peak.

#### Basic Economic Sectors and Employment by Industrial Sector in Utica LMA

A local economy, such as the Utica LMA's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Utica LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Utica LMA, New York State and the nation (averaged during the period 1978-1980) are compared in Table 10.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
 UTICA LMA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES  
 AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

| Industrial sector                                     | Utica<br>LMA | New York<br>State | United States |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Nonagricultural, total                                | 100.0        | 100.0             | 100.0         |
| Manufacturing, total                                  | 27.4         | 20.7              | 23.2          |
| Durable goods                                         | 18.7         | 10.6              | 13.5          |
| Nondurable goods                                      | 8.8          | 10.1              | 9.7           |
| Nonmanufacturing, total                               | 72.6         | 79.3              | 76.8          |
| Contract construction                                 | 2.5          | 2.9               | 4.9           |
| Transportation, communication<br>and public utilities | 3.5          | 6.0               | 5.7           |
| Wholesale and retail trade                            | 18.9         | 20.5              | 22.6          |
| Finance, insurance and real<br>estate                 | 4.8          | 8.5               | 5.6           |
| Services and miscellaneous<br>nonmanufacturing        | 17.6         | 23.0              | 20.2          |
| Government                                            | 25.2         | 18.4              | 17.9          |

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

The Utica LMA's specialization was largely in durable goods manufacturing. The LMA's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 27.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation.

The Utica LMA also specialized in government employment. Government comprised 25.2 percent of total employment in the Utica LMA compared with 18.4 percent in the State and 17.9 percent nationally. The specialization in government employment reflected the location of Griffiss Air Force Base (with many civilian employees) in Oneida County near Rome and the location of two State hospitals in the LMA (Marcy State Hospital and Utica State Hospital). The major industrial and commercial employers in Herkimer County were:

| <u>Employer</u>                                                     | <u>Product/service</u>               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A-T-O, Inc. (Adirondack Div.)                                       | Sporting goods                       |
| Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company                                      | Pneumatic tools                      |
| Cosmos Footwear Corp. (Allegro<br>Shoe Corp., Div.)                 | Women's shoes                        |
| Duofold, Inc.                                                       | Knit underwear and sweaters          |
| Daniel Green Company                                                | Footwear                             |
| Gehring Textiles, Inc. (Tricot<br>Fabricating Corp., subsidiary)    | Fabric dyeing and finishing          |
| Kellogg Co. (Salada Food, Inc.,<br>subsidiary)                      | Food preparation                     |
| Mohawk Data Sciences Corp.                                          | Electronic data-processing equipment |
| O.F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc. (H.P.<br>Snyder Mfg. Co., Inc., subsid.) | Bicycles and exercisers              |
| New York Telephone Company                                          | Telephone Service                    |

| <u>Employer</u>                                 | <u>Product/service</u>                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Paxall, Inc. (Cherry-Burrell Corp., subsidiary) | Stainless steel tanks and vessels for dairy, food, pharmaceutical, beverage and chemical industries |
| Remington Arms Co., Inc.                        | Sporting firearms and ammunition                                                                    |
| Sperry Rand Corp. (Library Bureau Division)     | Library equipment                                                                                   |
| Union Fork & Hoe Company                        | Agricultural and industrial hand tools                                                              |

#### Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector

The industrial composition of the Utica LMA has undergone significant changes in recent years. These changes parallel trends for the State and, with one exception, trends for the nation. The exception: the share of total employment associated with government decreased slightly nationwide for the period but increased in the Utica LMA.

Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in the Utica LMA from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES  
1970-1972 TO 1978-1980  
UTICA LABOR MARKET AREA

| Industrial sector                                  | Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972 | Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980 | Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Nonagricultural employment, total                  | 112,000                                                      | 115,100                                                      | +3,100                             |
| Nonagricultural, total                             | 100.0                                                        | 100.0                                                        | -                                  |
| Manufacturing, total                               | 33.1                                                         | 27.5                                                         | -5.6                               |
| Durable goods                                      | 23.3                                                         | 18.7                                                         | -4.6                               |
| Nondurable goods                                   | 9.8                                                          | 8.8                                                          | -1.0                               |
| Nonmanufacturing                                   | 67.0                                                         | 72.5                                                         | +5.5                               |
| Contract construction                              | 3.4                                                          | 2.5                                                          | -0.9                               |
| Transportation, communication and public utilities | 4.4                                                          | 3.5                                                          | -0.9                               |
| Wholesale and retail trade                         | 17.0                                                         | 18.9                                                         | +1.9                               |
| Finance, insurance and real estate                 | 4.3                                                          | 4.8                                                          | +0.5                               |
| Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing        | 13.8                                                         | 17.6                                                         | +3.8                               |
| Government                                         | 24.0                                                         | 25.2                                                         | +1.2                               |

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 12. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS  
TO CHANGES IN UTICA LMA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT  
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

| Industrial sector                                       | Percent change<br>in<br>employment in<br>Utica LMA | Share of the change<br>attributable to: |                                  |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|                                                         |                                                    | National<br>employment<br>change        | Industry<br>employment<br>change | Local<br>factors |
| Nonagricultural<br>employment, total                    | +2.8                                               | +23.9                                   | -                                | -21.1            |
| Manufacturing, total                                    | -14.8                                              | +23.9                                   | -15.5                            | -23.2            |
| Durable goods                                           | -17.6                                              | +23.9                                   | -10.3                            | -31.2            |
| Nondurable goods                                        | -8.2                                               | +23.9                                   | -22.0                            | -10.1            |
| Nonmanufacturing, total                                 | +11.3                                              | +23.9                                   | +5.6                             | -18.2            |
| Contract construction                                   | -23.6                                              | +23.9                                   | -6.0                             | -41.6            |
| Transportation, communica-<br>tion and public utilities | -18.4                                              | +23.9                                   | -11.5                            | -30.8            |
| Wholesale and retail trade                              | +14.1                                              | +23.9                                   | +6.4                             | -16.2            |
| Finance, insurance and real<br>estate                   | +14.6                                              | +23.9                                   | +7.3                             | -16.6            |
| Services and miscellaneous<br>nonmanufacturing          | +31.8                                              | +23.9                                   | +19.5                            | -11.6            |
| Government                                              | +7.8                                               | +23.9                                   | -0.6                             | -15.5            |

As Table 12 indicates, employment in some industrial sectors expanded considerably, and contracted substantially in others over the period from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980. Total nonfarm employment increased 2.8 percent with individual sectors ranging from growth in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+31.8 percent) to a substantial employment reduction in construction (-23.6 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increase in demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any change in the local employment of an industry other than an increase of 23.9 percent is attributable to factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or local factors affecting area employment within the industry. As seen in Table 12, for example, a 14.8 percent reduction in the Utica LMA's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors at the national level were outweighed by a combination of a national trend of declining manufacturing employment and local contractive factors. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for durable and nondurable goods production.

Unlike manufacturing, nonmanufacturing employment grew during the period. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were not positive. However, the strong stimulus of a growing national economy combined with increasing national employment in some industries countered contracting forces at the LMA level in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Growth in government employment was solely attributable to a growing national economy.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the single strongest factor behind job gains, with employment expanding in the following industrial sectors: wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, and government. National industrial employment growth helped foster growth in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Local factors did not contribute to growth in any industrial sector.

#### Labor Market Stability in Herkimer County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflict, and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline, worker confidence is higher and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 13 compares average accession and separation rates by component for Herkimer County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 36 manufacturing firms.

Table 13. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS  
HERKIMER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE  
JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981  
(Per 100 employees)

| Labor turnover component | Herkimer County | New York State |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Accession rates          |                 |                |
| Total                    | 3.1             | 3.6            |
| New hires                | 1.4             | 1.9            |
| Recalls                  | 1.6             | 1.4            |
| Separation rates         |                 |                |
| Total                    | 3.7             | 3.7            |
| Quits                    | 0.9             | 1.1            |
| Layoffs                  | 2.3             | 1.9            |

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 3.7 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 3.1 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for six out of every ten separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature with recalls in the ensuing months.

New hires averaged 1.4 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.6 per 100, with new hires falling short of and recalls exceeding the average for New York State. The overall accession rate was slightly under the State average (3.1 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Herkimer County was the same as the State average, with lower ratios for quits in the County offsetting higher ratios for layoffs.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Herkimer County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Herkimer County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions. No firm closings or contractions resulting in job losses were reported. The changes resulted in a direct gain of 117 jobs. The direct employment effects are detailed by firm in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM  
OPENINGS AND EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED  
HERKIMER COUNTY  
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

| Firm name<br>City<br>Parent Company                                | Nature of change                                                              | Direct<br>employment<br>gain or loss |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Little Falls Color Print<br>and Converting Corp.<br>Little Falls   | Expansion in a new building at a<br>different location in the County          | +42                                  |
| Palermo Metal Products, Inc.<br>Illion                             | Expansion in an existing building<br>at a different location in the<br>County | +20                                  |
| Tumble Forms, Inc.<br>Dolgeville<br>J.A. Preston Corp.             | Addition to an existing facility                                              | +30                                  |
| Duofold, Inc.<br>Illion                                            | Expansion in an existing building<br>at a different location in the<br>County | NA                                   |
| Sunbelt Industries, Inc.<br>Little Falls                           | New firm in an existing building                                              | +10                                  |
| Mohawk Metal Products Co.<br>Frankfort                             | Addition to an existing facility                                              | +10                                  |
| Vincent Foam Prod. Corp.<br>Little Falls<br>Vincent Mfg. Co., Inc. | Expansion in an existing building<br>at a different location in the<br>County | +5                                   |
| Union Fork and Hoe Co.<br>Frankfort                                | Equipment expansion                                                           | NA                                   |

SOURCE: New York State Department of Labor  
NA = Not available.

#### IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Herkimer County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income of Herkimer County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 66.8 percent of total personal income in Herkimer County while transfer payments provided 20.5 percent and property income 12.7 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 29.1 percent.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF HERKIMER COUNTY RESIDENTS  
BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

| Source                            | 1974    | 1978    | Change<br>1974-1978 |         | Percent of<br>total |       |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|
|                                   |         |         | Net                 | Percent | 1974                | 1978  |
|                                   |         |         |                     |         |                     |       |
| Total personal income             | \$332.8 | \$429.5 | \$96.7              | 29.1    | 100.0               | 100.0 |
| Net labor and proprietors' income | 236.7   | 287.0   | 50.3                | 21.3    | 71.1                | 66.8  |
| Property income                   | 44.3    | 54.3    | 10.0                | 22.6    | 13.3                | 12.7  |
| Transfer payments                 | 51.9    | 88.2    | 36.3                | 69.9    | 15.6                | 20.5  |

In 1977 per capita income in Herkimer County, at \$6,091, ranked 31st among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Herkimer County grew 48.2 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Herkimer County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977 per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Herkimer County.

In 1978, more than half of labor and proprietors' income in Herkimer County came from manufacturing sources. The only other income source to account for 15 percent or more of labor and proprietors' income in Herkimer County was government.

GRAPH 3

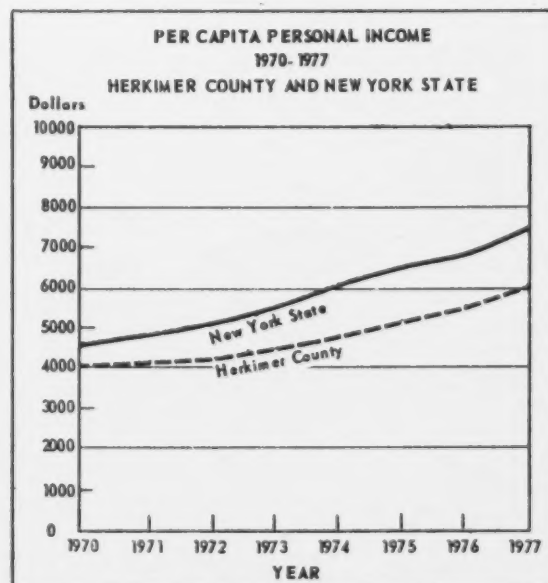


Table 16 compares the levels and percent distribution of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Herkimer County with that of the State.

Table 16. —LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, HERKIMER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

| (\$ millions)                                      |                 |         |                |         |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Industry                                           | Herkimer County | Percent | New York State | Percent |
| Total                                              | \$246.8         | 100.0   | \$111,055.0    | 100.0   |
| Farms                                              | 8.7             | 3.5     | 519.4          | 0.5     |
| Manufacturing                                      | 133.6           | 54.2    | 25,946.6       | 23.4    |
| Mining                                             | (D)             | -       | 200.9          | 0.2     |
| Contract construction                              | 6.9             | 2.8     | 3,822.6        | 3.4     |
| Wholesale and retail trade                         | 24.2            | 9.8     | 17,835.6       | 16.0    |
| Finance, insurance, real estate                    | 5.7             | 2.3     | 10,781.3       | 9.7     |
| Transportation, communication and public utilities | 5.7             | 2.3     | 9,956.9        | 9.0     |
| Services                                           | 20.0            | 8.1     | 23,928.3       | 21.5    |
| Other                                              | (D)             | -       | 305.9          | 0.3     |
| Government                                         | 42.0            | 17.0    | 17,757.5       | 16.0    |

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Herkimer County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in durable goods manufacturing, the lowest in agriculture. Table 17 presents annual weekly wages paid in Herkimer County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN HERKIMER COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

| Industry                                           | 1975  | 1976  | 1977  | 1978  | 1979  | 1980  |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture                                        | \$ 98 | \$ 90 | \$ 85 | \$114 | \$124 | \$143 |
| Mining                                             | 259   | 239   | 270   | 284   | 208   | 144   |
| Contract construction                              | 157   | 157   | 181   | 206   | 228   | 259   |
| Manufacturing-durable                              | 213   | 238   | 256   | 266   | 287   | 306   |
| Manufacturing-nondurable                           | 131   | 144   | 155   | 162   | 175   | 198   |
| Transportation, communication and public utilities | 198   | 206   | 224   | 270   | 260   | 280   |
| Wholesale trade                                    | 153   | 157   | 169   | 183   | 198   | 225   |
| Retail trade                                       | 109   | 113   | 117   | 124   | 134   | 143   |
| Finance, insurance and real estate                 | 147   | 154   | 165   | 177   | 189   | 202   |
| Service                                            | 102   | 104   | 110   | 152   | 158   | 175   |
| Public administration                              | 233   | 234   | 245   | 137   | 147   | 179   |

## Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 18 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Herkimer County. Table 19 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines based on family income criteria.

Table 18. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR HERKIMER COUNTY, 1982

| Income level         | Family size |         |          |          |          |          |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                      | 1           | 2       | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        |
| Poverty level income |             |         |          |          |          |          |
| Nonfarm family       | \$4,310     | \$5,690 | \$ 7,070 | \$ 8,450 | \$ 9,830 | \$11,210 |
| Farm family          | 3,680       | 4,850   | 6,020    | 7,190    | 8,360    | 9,530    |
| 70 percent LLSIL     | 3,480       | 5,700   | 7,830    | 9,670    | 11,410   | 13,340   |
| 85 percent LLSIL     | 4,230       | 6,920   | 9,510    | 11,740   | 13,850   | 16,200   |
| 100 percent LLSIL    | 4,970       | 8,150   | 11,180   | 13,810   | 16,290   | 19,060   |

For family units with more than 6 members, add \$1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and \$1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 19. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN HERKIMER COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

| Income level         | Number of individuals |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Poverty level income | 6,889                 |
| 70 percent LLSIL     | 8,620                 |
| 85 percent LLSIL     | 11,025                |
| 100 percent LLSIL    | 14,148                |

## V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 1,932 Herkimer County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged \$179,671 per month of \$93.00 per recipient compared to \$125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 85.7 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 13.9 percent for Home Relief and 0.3 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 20.)

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM  
HERKIMER COUNTY  
FISCAL YEAR 1980

| Recipients       |       |                                 |                                        |                                      |                |
|------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Month            | Total | Aid to<br>Dependent<br>Children | Emergency<br>Assistance<br>to Families | Emergency<br>Assistance<br>to Adults | Home<br>Relief |
| <u>1979</u>      |       |                                 |                                        |                                      |                |
| October          | 1,650 | 1,442                           | -                                      | 1                                    | 207            |
| November         | 1,724 | 1,465                           | 8                                      | -                                    | 251            |
| December         | 1,756 | 1,509                           | -                                      | -                                    | 247            |
| <u>1980</u>      |       |                                 |                                        |                                      |                |
| January          | 1,979 | 1,664                           | 12                                     | -                                    | 303            |
| February         | 1,970 | 1,693                           | 5                                      | -                                    | 272            |
| March            | 1,976 | 1,698                           | 7                                      | 1                                    | 270            |
| April            | 1,994 | 1,698                           | 29                                     | -                                    | 267            |
| May              | 1,988 | 1,699                           | 8                                      | -                                    | 281            |
| June             | 2,019 | 1,731                           | -                                      | -                                    | 288            |
| July             | 2,064 | 1,781                           | -                                      | -                                    | 283            |
| August           | 2,073 | 1,791                           | 3                                      | -                                    | 279            |
| September        | 1,989 | 1,706                           | 5                                      | 1                                    | 277            |
| 12-month average | 1,932 | 1,656                           | 6                                      | <u>/1</u>                            | 269            |

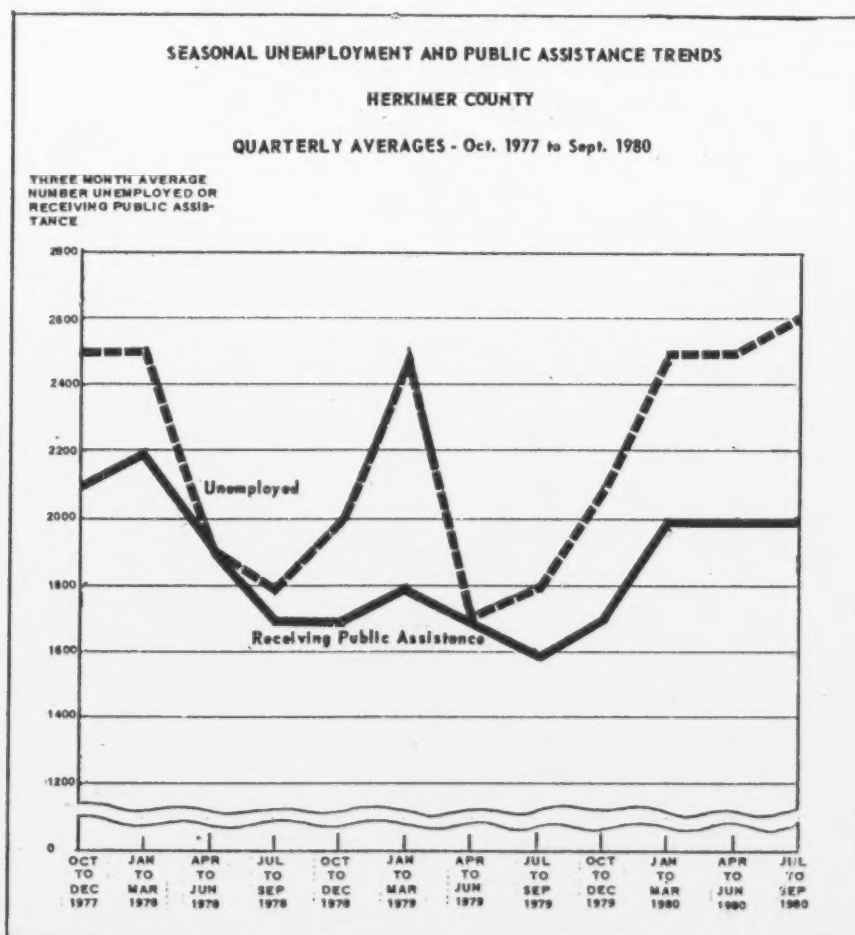
1/ Less than 1

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Herkimer County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 20 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates the similarity of the seasonal trends of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

## VI. Education

### Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Herkimer County numbered 13,891 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 21 below.

Table 21. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN HERKIMER COUNTY, 1980-1981

| Public or private school designation | Primary grades (K-6) | Secondary grades (7-12) | Total  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Total enrollment                     | 7,218                | 6,673                   | 13,891 |
| Public schools                       | 6,650                | 6,557                   | 13,207 |
| Private schools                      | 568                  | 116                     | 684    |

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

### Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Herkimer County was 99.3 percent white, 0.3 percent black, 0.2 percent Hispanic and 0.2 percent American Indian, Alaskan or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 22 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the counties.

Table 22. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN HERKIMER COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

| School district       | Black | Hispanic | American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander | White (Not Hispanic) |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Herkimer County total | 0.3   | 0.2      | 0.2                                               | 99.3                 |
| Dolgeville            | 0.1   | 0.1      | 0.1                                               | 99.7                 |
| Frankfort             | 0.4   | -        | -                                                 | 99.7                 |
| Herkimer              | -     | -        | 0.6                                               | 99.4                 |
| Ilion                 | 0.2   | 0.4      | 0.4                                               | 99.0                 |
| Little Falls          | -     | 0.4      | 0.2                                               | 99.4                 |
| Mohawk                | *     | -        | -                                                 | 99.9                 |
| Mount Markham         | 1.3   | *        | 0.4                                               | 98.3                 |
| Owen D. Young         | 1.2   | -        | -                                                 | 98.8                 |
| Poland                | -     | 0.1      | -                                                 | 99.9                 |
| Town of Webb          | -     | 0.7      | 0.2                                               | 99.0                 |
| West Canada Valley    | 0.3   | -        | 0.2                                               | 99.5                 |

\* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

### Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Herkimer-Fulton-Hamilton-Otsego counties BOCES provide programs in agriculture, nursing, home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Postsecondary, vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs provided by Herkimer County Community College.

## VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Herkimer County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Herkimer County plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Herkimer County in these occupations:

Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)  
Production machine operator  
Secretary/Clerk

Herkimer County expected to provide CETA services to 1,984 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 23.

Table 23. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY  
HERKIMER COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

| CETA activity                                                        | Planned enrollments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Classroom training                                                   | 103                 |
| On-the-job training                                                  | 82                  |
| Work experience                                                      | 1,614               |
| Public service employment                                            | 98                  |
| Career employment experience<br>(counseling plus working experience) | 87                  |
| Total                                                                | 1,984               |

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to unemployment. Table 24 presents a profile of Herkimer County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 24. HERKIMER COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS  
OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER  
AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS  
FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

| (Percent distribution) |                                    |                                                                                                                      |                         |                                                  |                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Characteristic         | Residents<br>14 years<br>and older | Population with<br>income less than<br>or equal to 100<br>percent of the<br>Lower Living<br>Income Standard<br>Level | Long-term<br>unemployed | Persons<br>with<br>income at<br>poverty<br>level | Public<br>assistance<br>recipients |
| Sex                    |                                    |                                                                                                                      |                         |                                                  |                                    |
| Male                   | 48.2                               | 50.0                                                                                                                 | 56.0                    | 55.8                                             | 19.3                               |
| Female                 | 51.8                               | 50.0                                                                                                                 | 44.0                    | 44.2                                             | 80.7                               |
| Age                    |                                    |                                                                                                                      |                         |                                                  |                                    |
| 14-19                  | 14.0                               | 18.3                                                                                                                 | 33.0                    | 32.8                                             | 37.1                               |
| 20-21                  | 3.8                                | 13.1                                                                                                                 | 12.3                    | 12.2                                             | 5.0                                |
| 22-44                  | 37.1                               | 52.7                                                                                                                 | 44.6                    | 44.5                                             | 49.3                               |
| 45-54                  | 12.8                               | 8.0                                                                                                                  | 5.8                     | 5.9                                              | 6.9                                |
| 55 and over            | 32.3                               | 7.9                                                                                                                  | 4.3                     | 4.6                                              | 1.7                                |
| Race                   |                                    |                                                                                                                      |                         |                                                  |                                    |
| White                  | 99.9                               | 98.9                                                                                                                 | 98.5                    | 98.4                                             | 98.2                               |
| Black                  | 0.1                                | 0.5                                                                                                                  | 0.5                     | 0.6                                              | 0.9                                |
| Hispanic               | 0.0                                | 0.5                                                                                                                  | 0.6                     | 0.6                                              | 0.9                                |
| Other                  | 0.0                                | 0.1                                                                                                                  | 0.4                     | 0.4                                              | 0.0                                |

## APPENDIX

Table 25 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Herkimer County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Herkimer County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 25 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Herkimer County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 25 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 95 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

### All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 5,134 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,312 job openings were received, a ratio of 3.9 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,690 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: faculty member (college or university), cleaner (housekeeping), furnace operator, furnace tender, sawmill worker, rubber-goods assembler and glove sewer.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: electronic technician, accountant, manager (retail store), clerk (general), administrative clerk, stock clerk (self-service store), cosmetologist, electronics assembler, operating engineer, tractor-trailer-truck driver, laborer (stores) and material handler.

#### Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 369 registered applicants available and 116 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.2.

Labor surpluses--Of the 10 occupations in this group, 3 were identified as having a labor surplus; electronic technician, accountant and manager (retail store).

#### Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,157 applicants available and 206 openings received, or 5.6 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses--There were 20 jobseekers for 1 opening for billposter.

Potential labor shortages--Four occupations, stenographer, typist, survey worker and cashier II were considered to be shortage occupations.

#### Services

This category had a ratio of 2.9 applicants per opening with 1,010 registered applicants and 344 job openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses--In 2 occupations, child monitor and cosmetologist, at least 9.5 jobseekers were available for each job.

Potential labor shortages--Six occupations should be investigated as shortage occupations:

|                                                  |                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Counter attendant,<br>(lunchroom or coffee shop) | Cook (hotel/restaurant) |
| Counter attendant,<br>(cafeteria)                | Kitchen helper          |
|                                                  | Cleaner, housekeeping   |
|                                                  | Guard, security         |

#### Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 122 applicants available for 61 openings this occupational category, at 2.0, had the lowest applicant/openings ratio.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, farmworker (dairy) and furnace worker should be considered as surplus occupations.

### Processing

Among processing occupations there were 155 applicants and 56 openings available, or 2.8 applicants for each job opening.

### Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings 5.1 to 1 with 557 applicants for 110 openings.

Potential labor shortage --A shortage may exist for sawmill worker.

### Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.6 applicants per opening. There were 595 active applicants and 229 job openings.

Labor surplus --There were 14.7 applicants for each opening for electronics assembler.

Potential labor shortages--Rubber-goods assembler, glove sewer, blind-stitch-machine operator and sewing-machine operator were identified as possible shortage occupations.

### Structural Work

There were 518 applicants and 91 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 5.7.

Labor surplus --For 1 occupation, operating engineer, there were 22 applicants for 1 job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Potential shortages exist for construction worker II and maintenance repairer (building).

### Miscellaneous Occupations

With 912 applicants and 99 openings the applicants-to-openings ratio was 9.2, the highest of all 9 occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage --Packager, machine should be investigated as a potential shortage occupation.

Table 25. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR  
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

HERKIMER COUNTY

October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

| Occupation                                     | Total<br>registered<br>applicants<br>available | Active<br>applicants<br>at end of<br>period | Openings<br>received<br>during<br>period | Ratio of<br>applicants<br>to<br>openings |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                                | 1                                              | 2                                           | 3                                        | (1 ÷ 3)                                  |
| Occupational groups, total <u>1/</u>           | 5,134                                          | 1,690                                       | 1,312                                    | 3.9                                      |
| Professional, technical, and<br>managerial     | 369                                            | 149                                         | 116                                      | 3.2                                      |
| Clerical and sales                             | 1,157                                          | 304                                         | 206                                      | 5.6                                      |
| Service                                        | 1,010                                          | 293                                         | 344                                      | 2.9                                      |
| Farming, fishery, forestry                     | 122                                            | 24                                          | 61                                       | 2.0                                      |
| Processing                                     | 155                                            | 37                                          | 56                                       | 2.8                                      |
| Machine trades                                 | 557                                            | 223                                         | 110                                      | 5.1                                      |
| Benchwork                                      | 595                                            | 201                                         | 229                                      | 2.6                                      |
| Structural work                                | 518                                            | 161                                         | 91                                       | 5.7                                      |
| Miscellaneous                                  | 912                                            | 287                                         | 99                                       | 9.2                                      |
| <u>Selected occupations</u>                    |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| <u>Professional, technical, and managerial</u> |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Electronic technician                          | 10                                             | 5                                           | 1                                        | 10.0                                     |
| Counselor                                      | 11                                             | 5                                           | 3                                        | 3.7                                      |
| Nurse, licensed practical                      | 16                                             | 4                                           | 2                                        | 8.0                                      |
| Faculty member, college or<br>university       | 5                                              | 1                                           | 13                                       | 0.4                                      |
| Counselor, camp                                | 3                                              | 0                                           | 17                                       | 0.2                                      |
| Accountant                                     | 10                                             | 3                                           | 1                                        | 10.0                                     |
| Administrative assistant                       | 10                                             | 3                                           | 0                                        | 2/                                       |
| Manager, retail store                          | 22                                             | 11                                          | 2                                        | 11.0                                     |
| Manager, food service                          | 17                                             | 6                                           | 6                                        | 2.8                                      |
| Management trainee                             | 12                                             | 6                                           | 0                                        | 2/                                       |
| <u>Clerical and sales</u>                      |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Legal secretary                                | 14                                             | 5                                           | 4                                        | 3.5                                      |
| Secretary                                      | 41                                             | 9                                           | 7                                        | 5.9                                      |
| Stenographer                                   | 24                                             | 4                                           | 10                                       | 2.4                                      |
| Clerk-typist                                   | 38                                             | 2                                           | 8                                        | 4.8                                      |
| Key punch operator                             | 28                                             | 7                                           | 3                                        | 9.3                                      |
| Typist                                         | 23                                             | 4                                           | 13                                       | 1.8                                      |
| Survey worker                                  | 92                                             | 1                                           | 35                                       | 2.6                                      |
| Clerk, general                                 | 71                                             | 18                                          | 7                                        | 10.1                                     |
| Bookkeeper I                                   | 29                                             | 10                                          | 4                                        | 7.2                                      |
| Bookkeeper II                                  | 11                                             | 3                                           | 0                                        | 2/                                       |
| Cashier II                                     | 104                                            | 31                                          | 19                                       | 5.5                                      |
| Computer operator                              | 14                                             | 1                                           | 4                                        | 3.5                                      |
| Accounting clerk                               | 19                                             | 2                                           | 0                                        | 2/                                       |
| Administrative clerk                           | 141                                            | 52                                          | 12                                       | 11.8                                     |
| Shipping and receiving clerk                   | 13                                             | 8                                           | 2                                        | 6.5                                      |
| Stock clerk                                    | 27                                             | 4                                           | 3                                        | 9.0                                      |

Table 25. (continued)

| Occupation                                  | Total registered applicants available | Active applicants at end of period | Openings received during period | Ratio of applicants to openings |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                             | 1                                     | 2                                  | 3                               | (1 ÷ 3)                         |
| <u>Clerical and sales (cont'd)</u>          |                                       |                                    |                                 |                                 |
| Receptionist                                | 13                                    | 3                                  | 2                               | 6.5                             |
| Hotel clerk                                 | 15                                    | 1                                  | 9                               | 1.7                             |
| Salesperson, automobile                     | 10                                    | 4                                  | 2                               | 5.0                             |
| Salesperson, gen. merchandise               | 21                                    | 7                                  | 4                               | 5.2                             |
| Sales clerk                                 | 80                                    | 10                                 | 10                              | 8.0                             |
| Sales clerk, food                           | 3                                     | 3                                  | 0                               | 2/                              |
| Stock clerk, self-serv. store               | 13                                    | 1                                  | 1                               | 13.0                            |
| Billposter                                  | 20                                    | 3                                  | 1                               | 20.0                            |
| <u>Services</u>                             |                                       |                                    |                                 |                                 |
| Child monitor                               | 19                                    | 5                                  | 2                               | 9.5                             |
| Companion                                   | 22                                    | 7                                  | 9                               | 2.4                             |
| Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop | 27                                    | 9                                  | 15                              | 1.8                             |
| Waiter/waitress, bar                        | 14                                    | 2                                  | 2                               | 7.0                             |
| Waiter/waitress, formal                     | 11                                    | 3                                  | 2                               | 5.5                             |
| Waiter/waitress, informal                   | 164                                   | 41                                 | 51                              | 3.2                             |
| Counter attendant, cafeteria                | 19                                    | 5                                  | 10                              | 1.9                             |
| Bartender                                   | 33                                    | 10                                 | 10                              | 3.3                             |
| Cook (hotel/restaurant)                     | 27                                    | 9                                  | 13                              | 2.1                             |
| Cook, short order I                         | 22                                    | 7                                  | 5                               | 4.4                             |
| Cook (mess)                                 | 16                                    | 9                                  | 2                               | 8.0                             |
| Kitchen helper                              | 89                                    | 24                                 | 39                              | 2.3                             |
| Cleaner, hospital                           | 15                                    | 5                                  | 3                               | 5.0                             |
| Cleaner, housekeeping                       | 41                                    | 7                                  | 36                              | 1.1                             |
| Cosmetologist                               | 15                                    | 9                                  | 1                               | 15.0                            |
| Nurse aide                                  | 93                                    | 22                                 | 14                              | 6.6                             |
| Guard, security                             | 45                                    | 6                                  | 22                              | 2.0                             |
| Merchant patroller                          | 10                                    | 4                                  | 6                               | 1.7                             |
| Cleaner, comm. or inst.                     | 87                                    | 20                                 | 25                              | 3.5                             |
| Cleaner, industrial                         | 15                                    | 7                                  | 4                               | 3.8                             |
| Groundskeeper, indus./comm.                 | 11                                    | 1                                  | 3                               | 3.7                             |
| <u>Farming, fishery, forestry</u>           |                                       |                                    |                                 |                                 |
| Farmworker, dairy                           | 71                                    | 13                                 | 45                              | 1.6                             |
| Furnace operator                            | 15                                    | 0                                  | 24                              | 0.6                             |
| Furnace tender                              | 6                                     | 0                                  | 10                              | 0.6                             |
| Sorter, agricultural                        | 10                                    | 0                                  | 0                               | 2/                              |
| <u>Machine trades</u>                       |                                       |                                    |                                 |                                 |
| Production-machine tender                   | 120                                   | 29                                 | 16                              | 7.5                             |
| Automobile mechanic helper                  | 16                                    | 9                                  | 0                               | 2/                              |
| Sawmill worker                              | 13                                    | 5                                  | 25                              | 0.5                             |

Table 25, (continued)

| Occupation                              | Total<br>registered<br>applicants<br>available | Active<br>applicants<br>at end of<br>period | Openings<br>received<br>during<br>period | Ratio of<br>applicants<br>to<br>openings |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                         | 1                                              | 2                                           | 3                                        | (1 + 3)                                  |
| <u>Benchwork</u>                        |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Assembler, production                   | 20                                             | 7                                           | 3                                        | 6.7                                      |
| Electronics assembler                   | 44                                             | 11                                          | 3                                        | 14.7                                     |
| Electronics inspector                   | 11                                             | 2                                           | 3                                        | 3.7                                      |
| Rubber-goods assembler                  | 22                                             | 1                                           | 35                                       | 0.6                                      |
| Woodworking-shop hand                   | 11                                             | 1                                           | 2                                        | 5.5                                      |
| Glove sewer                             | 31                                             | 1                                           | 38                                       | 0.8                                      |
| Blindstitch-machine operator            | 42                                             | 8                                           | 29                                       | 1.4                                      |
| Mender                                  | 8                                              | 1                                           | 10                                       | 0.8                                      |
| Sewing-machine operator                 | 63                                             | 68                                          | 49                                       | 1.3                                      |
| Cementer, hand                          | 16                                             | 4                                           | 4                                        | 4.0                                      |
| Laborer, boot and shoe                  | 47                                             | 14                                          | 10                                       | 4.7                                      |
| Gluer                                   | 10                                             | 6                                           | 0                                        | 2/                                       |
| <u>Structural work</u>                  |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Automobile-body repairer                | 16                                             | 4                                           | 2                                        | 8.0                                      |
| Welder, arc                             | 17                                             | 9                                           | 2                                        | 8.5                                      |
| Electronics mechanic                    | 15                                             | 4                                           | 2                                        | 7.5                                      |
| Operating engineer                      | 22                                             | 10                                          | 1                                        | 22.0                                     |
| Carpenter                               | 36                                             | 13                                          | 9                                        | 4.0                                      |
| Carpenter, rough                        | 10                                             | 2                                           | 0                                        | 2/                                       |
| Bricklayer                              | 10                                             | 4                                           | 0                                        | 2/                                       |
| Construction worker I                   | 57                                             | 14                                          | 7                                        | 8.1                                      |
| Construction worker II                  | 103                                            | 29                                          | 29                                       | 3.6                                      |
| Maintenance repairer, bldg.             | 48                                             | 11                                          | 14                                       | 3.4                                      |
| <u>Miscellaneous</u>                    |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Tractor-trailer-truck driver            | 51                                             | 16                                          | 2                                        | 25.5                                     |
| Truck driver, heavy                     | 59                                             | 10                                          | 6                                        | 9.8                                      |
| Truck driver, light                     | 31                                             | 9                                           | 3                                        | 10.3                                     |
| Bus driver                              | 15                                             | 5                                           | 2                                        | 7.5                                      |
| Automobile-service-station<br>attendant | 28                                             | 8                                           | 4                                        | 7.0                                      |
| Packager, hand                          | 49                                             | 17                                          | 6                                        | 8.2                                      |
| Packager, machine                       | 12                                             | 2                                           | 10                                       | 1.2                                      |
| Industrial-truck operator               | 25                                             | 11                                          | 0                                        | 2/                                       |
| Laborer, stores                         | 24                                             | 11                                          | 1                                        | 24.0                                     |
| Liner inserter                          | 10                                             | 1                                           | 2                                        | 5.0                                      |
| Material handler                        | 484                                            | 157                                         | 43                                       | 11.3                                     |

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

### Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

### Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

### Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

### Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

### Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

### Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

### Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

### Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

### Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

### Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
  - a. death,
  - b. continued absence from the home,
  - c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
  - d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first \$30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

#### Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

#### Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

#### Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

### Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

### Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

#### White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

#### Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

#### American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

#### Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

#### Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

#### Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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